FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Tennessee-The Health of Mr. Davis-The St. Thomas' Purchase-Reduction of the Interest Bearing Debt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 11. Telegrams received from Nashville to-night say that the Fifteenth constitutional amendment will probably be voted on this week and rejected by the Tennesse Legislature. Thirty members for the ratification and seventy against is the esti-

The Hon. Jefferson Davis remains in Baltimore for the present. He is improved in health.

President Grant informed ex-Senator Doolittle in a personal interview that he is averse to the purchase of St. Thomas by the United States.

Since September 23, Secretary Boutwell has redeemed three million doffars of three per cent. certificates held by the banks for the reserve fund. This redemption does not inflate the currency, as the legal tender notes paid for the certificates go permanently into the banks for the

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, October 11. The departments and the banks are closed St. Thomas had earthquakes on the 17th of Sep-

tember almost equal to those of 1867. In the Supreme Court the Yerger case will be heard on Friday as to the question of jurisdiction. The Brown case, from Texas, is to abide the de-

Judge Fisher in the case of Schureman sustains the motion for arrest of judgment on account of a defective indictment. There are three other counts pron which Schureman is to be tried. Schureman is connected with stealing notes from the treasury and forging signatures, and also altering them.

Admiral Farragut is getting well. The President thinks that the purchase of St. Thomas would be a bad investment.

A large number of cotton cases are on the pre sent docket of the United States Supreme Court, having been taken up on appeal from the Court of Claims, in which the same questions were inorder that those before both courts may be settled. These cases grow out of claims for cotton captured by the United States authorities during "the rebellion," which cotton was sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury. Secretary Boutwell is still absent.

General McClellan will stay at the Metropolitan Hotel during the winter.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, is

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SAVAN-

SAVANNAH, October 11. Colonel John Screven, the Democratic candidate for the Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket, are elected by about two thousand majority. The negroes, generally, voted with the Democrats.

EUROPE.

Death of a Fenian Leader-Extension of the Suffrage. LONDON, October 11.

Martin, the Fenian, died at King's College Hospital. Thousands attended the funeral. The mourners wore green scarfs. Four hundred people met at Notting Hill, in favor of the extension of Fenian amnesty. The speeches were inflammatory, but the meeting was orderly. The Imperial Tourists.

VIENNA, October 11. The Emperor Francis Joseph joins the Empress

Eugenie at Constantinople, October 24th, when, accompanied by the Sultan and his party, they will proceed to Suez, via Joppa and Jerusalem The French, Austrian and Turkish fleets will convey the party.

Threatening Movements in France. PARIS, October 9.

The Rappel newspaper asserts that the Depu-

ties of the Left will proceed, on the 20th of October, to the Bureau of the Corps Legislatif, and sign a protest declaring that the Emperor has violated the constitution, and that they consider themselves absolved thereby from their oaths of Deputy Keratry publicly announces that he will

not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th in-stant.

Denmark-The King's Speech. COPENHAGEN, October 9

The Reichrath was opened by the King to-day In his speech from the throne, the King declares that his confidence in the justice of the well un derstood interest of Denmark and Prussia was so firm that he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt his view and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual

Strike of the French Miners. PARIS. October 11.

The coal-miners' strike at Autun continues. A large meeting in the Parish of Belleville was forcibly dispersed. Several persons were hurt.

Discontent of the Manufacturers.

PARIS, October 11. A large meeting of manufacturers has been held to consider the American cotton question and other collateral subjects. The meeting denounced the recently concluded commercial treaty and urged the substitution of a customs

> Escape of an Insurgent. MADRID, October 11.

General Pievad, recently captured and imprisoned at Saragossa, has escaped. Capture of Spanish Republicans.

PARIS, October 11. The defeated Spanish Republicans who were driven across the frontier were promptly captured by the French authorities. A republican demonstration at Madrid is expected, but the government is taking great precautions.

THE CASE OF THE CUBA.

WILMINGTON, October 11. The case of the Cuba was opened this morning by Mr. G. P. Lowry, of New York, who, with Col. George Davis and Judge Means, appeared for the "Republic of Cuba." The commission of Com-modore Higgins as an officer of the Cuban navy was read; also his formal protest against the exercise by the civil courts of any jurisdiction over vessel, she being a public ship of war of a recognized nation. After stating the character of the vessel Commodore Higgins solemnly protests against any interference with or deof his ship, and declares that she has not offended against the neutrality laws, and is in the same condition as when she was purchased from the Government of the United States, in June, 1869, with the exception of immaterial alterations; also that she was sold upon the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

The case was continued to Saturday to give the government time to produce witnesses.

> ANOTHER FENIAN RAID. TORONTO, October H.

The volunteers throughout the country have

been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for

immediate service. The government apprehends

another Fenian raid. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. One hundred and forty delegates to the Louis

ville Commercial Convention, mostly from the South, have been registered. A Quebec dispatch says that a scow upset while crossing the Mantic River, and fifteen persons

were drowned.

THEN AND NOW.

A Contrast-The Governors of the Olden Time-The Present Executive-H i s Enormous Official Powers-A Stranger Wielding the whole Financial Resources of the State-The Evil and the Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Before me are two copies of the acts of the Legislature of South Carolina. They are for the years 1853 and 1868, continued into '69, for cause, no doubt. I compare and contrast them, and submit to the planters, farmers, laborers,

producers and taxpayers some of my notes and

reflections. In 1853 we had a constitution for the State and one for the United States, which the Governor and members of the Legislature were sworn to support-the Legislature enacted; the courts decided, when necessary, the constitutionality; and the Governor, if required, en-

The SOVEREIGN LAW, that State's collected will,

Which o'er thrones and globes clate Sat empress, crowning good, repressing ill; Smit by her sacred frown. And the fiend, Dissension, like a vapor, sank." Then, the Governor of the State was the patriarch of his people, who eagerly and Joyfully hastened to meet and honor him wherever they might. He had no power, save as minister of the law; no patronage to dispense; no offices to distribute; no money of the people, with which to corrupt their agents; no mercenary, juggling veto to raise and depress the value of old bank bills for personal and party ends. He could only recommend what he thought good for the State, and pardon when he thought the sentence of the court too harsh. Acts of the Assembly were ratified without his signature, and he never menaced the courts with a servile Legislature, nor the people for appealing to the courts for relief against grievous and unauthorized taxation. He had no State Auditor's office to fill with a sitting member of the Legislature, with \$3500 pay, and a contingent of \$1000 added to his per diem and mileage, beside his hook-andcrook gatherings, and I know not how many volved as those taken to the Supreme Court, in other offices—the only necessity for which office is to do "thy master's will" and brand the honest assessors and freeholders of the State with perjury; nor was there then such officers as county auditors appointed by the Governor, with an appropriation of \$31,500 (ten thousand five hundred more than then paid the whole Legislature,) enlisted to plunder the hard earnings of labor, and rob the producing classes and their unborn children of their birthright; nor, then, was there "a State police" of mercenary foreigners to appoint, to follow you like bloodhounds into your homes and families, with an appropriation of \$10,000 of your money to pay them, and whose duty "It shall be to execute the orders of the Governor," not to observe the law, (and their master's will has been done without warrant or law in Ahbeville, Edgefield and elsewhere,) and with power given to arm this force, call to their aid unlimited numbers to seize, fetter, imprison, murder your citizens, and assess your people for millions of dollars. The soul starts and turns away from the vengeful record. Then the salary of the Governor was \$3500, and allowance for house rent \$300, and \$500 for his private secretary. The contingent funds placed at his disposal was \$20,000, "to be accounted for by him annually to the Legislature." Appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars were not made then by the Legislature "to be paid to the order of the Governor," nor were millions of State bonds signed by him, by his own procurement, nor sent by him to his own appointed financial agent, unknown to us, if not irresponsible, in w York for negotiation, without minimum

> the name of constables to espionage the citizens of this Commonwealth, and then "the purse and the sword were not placed, as they now are, in the hands of this bandit usurper. And the Legislature of 1853, what of its acts? Its entire appropriation, the measure of its taxation, was \$481,050. Of this sum \$74,400 was for free schools; \$74,450 for building new and repairing old courthouses and jails all over the State; \$28,100 and \$7420 for extraordinary, charitable and benevolent purposes, and \$30,000 more for the military schools at Columbia and Charleston and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cedar Springs, leaving \$266,680 for current expenses of civil government. Members of the Legislature then could not hold one single office of honor and profit; had no incentive to create hundreds and thousands of new ones; fix high pay for all, and thousand dollar contingents for many of them, and fill as many as they pleased by agreement and partition among themselves, and bangain with the Governor, whom they empowered to make near all the appointments for them, to have all the best ones, and to buy votes with what remained. Then there was no bond making, no bank bill buying, nor brokerage, nor bribery; the currency was of uniform value, all specie, not debased and of uncertain and unequal worth. Members had no motive to vote themselves the best, and the State the worst. They appropriated for their own per diem and mileage \$21,000, and this was all sufficient to enable them to take care of the morals and virtue, the life and property, the peace and prosperity

limit of interest or discount fixed by law. Nor

had he then control of the treasury of the

State, nor the power to appoint the majority

of the civil officers of the State, nor to appoint

and remove all the military officers, nor the

power to raise standing armies, officer, equip

for the field, and hurl them upon the very

people whom it was his sworn duty to "pro-

tect and defend;" nor the power to commission

and send out secret spies and informers under

of their adored State. How is it now, in 1868? Another administration is before us-another Governor-another Legislature. Who is the Governor? As he himself says, he came here a prisoner from the ranks of our unsparing enemies, about the close of the late war. He is now our master; but few of us know him by sight, none by the paternal acts which should characterize his relation to us-none of the moralities of peace has he manifested towards us, but more nearly the maxims of war. The rule of the first is to do good-of the latter to inflict injury. His Legislature have given him much more power than the constitution-which he and they both have sworn to observe-allows. They have, by act of appropriation, given him \$7500 for his personal uses-\$25,000 to dispose of as he pleases-not "to be accounted for annually to the Legislature," except "the expenses of the Agricultural Bureau of Statisties," (which is trifling,) is to be paid out of it, to be disbursed by him. They have directed various sums amounting to \$280,300. He has under the control of his sign-manual the Freasury of the State; and what is more starting still, the Legislature have, time after time, from the 8th of August, 1868, to the 27th

of March, 1869, inclusive, invested him with

the power t effect loans and execute bonds,

on the faith and credit of all the property of the people of this Commonwealth, to an amount the recital of which seems fabulous.

On the 8th August, 1868, by act......\$125,000 By act Legislature, 26th August, 1868, By act Legislature, 26th August, 1868, 500,000
By act Legislature, 26th August, 1868, bonds 6.20. 1,000,000
By act Legislature, 15th September, 1868, bonds 6.20. 1,000,000

bonds 6.20.... By estimated loss to State by same act, By act Legislature, 15th September, 1888, bonds 7.20. By act Legislature, 17th February, 1869,

By act Legislature, 27th March, 1869,

200,000 Aggregate.....\$9,325,000

The language of several of these acts is that these bonds shall be negotiated at the highest market price by the financial agent of the State, approved by the Governor, in the City of New York, &c.; and that an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon the property of the State to pay interest from the date of negotiations, &c. Now, behold in the hands of a stranger and usurper your credit, your bonds. Pledging your property and your labor to be taxed for millions of principal and many millions of interest and usury, without your knowledge, without your consent, not by yourselves, not by your representatives; and reflect, that every hour that you labor for another against your will is an hour of slavery. And see before you, under those pledges, if you acquiesce in them, and others like them, your doom, and that of distant strangers, where the State has no security, no check, and there is no minimum. Ilmit placed upon their sale, and all the expenses of the negotiations are to be paid out of our treasury, and the proceeds are to be taxed by another State because the Governor's mans, Esq., in a vigorous, telling speech. This was the first case in which he had defended a visual before an Edgefield jury. Heretofore, curity no check, and there is no minimum himself have but to clutch them and appear here no more? But it is repudiation—it is a blow at the Blue Ridge Railroad to make these objections. Repudiate what we never agreed to? Away with the Blue Ridge or any other railroad or other bond thus obtained. There is "nor life nor hope" in it. Now, the Governor's secretary gets \$2000, though \$500 was considered wantonly extravagant, and the Legislature of '68 and '69 appropriated to themselves, for per diem and mileage, \$270,000, (and many pickings added,)-\$130,000 at the extra and

\$140,000 at the regular session, or about sevenfold more now than then. The present government of the omnipotent usurper has ordered the collection of about \$1,250,000 in round numbers, though the appropriation act of his Legislature limits the amount to be "assessed and collected" to \$1,000,000. But the Governor and Auditor and Comptroller and Treasurer being the supreme rulers, and perhaps more supremely enlightened in their own interests, it is supposed gave the order for that little additional, near a quarter million. There is another part of the appropriation act of 1868-'9 which provides that all taxes shall be paid in the following kind of funds, viz: The bills receivable of the State. United States currency, national bank notes, gold and silver coin. Bills receivable were good enough for the State and the people, but not for the members themselves. Ah, is this so? Turn to page 171, No. 83, Section 6, and read : If members of the Legislature are paid in "bills receivable of this State, it shall be at the current rates of exchange." Again, turn to acts Legislature, special session 1868, page able and exchange added-the bills being

equivalent to greenbacks in his credit account. The owners of the land and the tillers of it are the main victims of the Emboldened usurpations and daring frauds which ravage our country. They are the power of this State and of these United States. They have the virtuous, honest, noble, generous purpose to restore the constitution and laws of the whole country; but they must be up, combine, and do it speedily. Do they not, will they not, see near a million and a quarter of their taxes, near nine millions of their credit and bonds, now in the hands of these unscrupulous usurpers? Do they not see the Winchester rifles purchased with their own money loaded and in the hands of myrmidens and marauders? Do they not see Scott and Parker, Neagle and Tomlinson, and Corbin and Hubbard chuckling over their apathy and supineness, and then yielding up their earnings, and their credit and their bonds, and their remaining possessions, and their future hopes, and the just claims of their children and children's children, to aggression, to fraud, and forgery? The people of South Carolina who own the lands and work them, the laborers and producers of the State, white and colored, are the State. These enormities are perpetrated on them without their knowledge or consent, and no principle of law, human or divine, will bind or sanction their obedience to them. The Anderson Intelligencer advises you to gain control of the State government; the Winnsboro Times, the Yorkville Enquirer, the Abbeville Press, all agree, and the latter says: "Let us strike at the rootreform the government-and we release ourselves of our oppressors." How can we get control, reform or strike at the root, when the purse and the sword are in the hands of the Northmen? What is the root of all the evils these presses so fear to seize? It is what your tyrants have not feared to seize and holdyour money and your bonds. Money "is the root of all evil:"-it is power; yield it, and you yield all. It controls the ballot, the cartridge, the services, the lives of a majority of mankind. It enthrones monarchs and despots, and enslaves the masses of the people, who toll for it and produce it. The bonds manufactured by the Legislature are, some of them, not yet negotiated; others may not have been; none of them are ours, or for our benefit. Why, then, not give notice at once that they are frands, and, after we "scourge the money-changers from our temple," then take control, reform, strike at the root, and take all authority from the Legislature to issue bonds for you or the

the State, under any pretext whatever. ANTI-STATE BOND.

-The morning journals continue to hammer away at what they call the Fisk-Corbin development, concerning the great gold corner in Wall street. Fisk and his partner, Gould, produce additional affidavits to prove that the President's brother-in-law was an active participant, while the latter rises from a sick-bed to reiterate a flat denial of all the allegations. Incidentally another "prominent Federal officer," (not the President,) is brought into the scrape. His losses are said to have amounted to \$230,000. His name is not given, but his office is said to be in Wall street, not far from the corner of Nassau,

COURT IN EDGEFIELD.

Mixed Times-Negro Lawyers-Interesting Murder Cases-The Grand Jury Ignores the Bill in the Case of the Addison-Cresswell Homicide.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Our Circuit Court began its fall session here on Monday last, Judge Platt presiding. The Judge did not reach here in time on Monday to do any business. Tuesday was occupied in organizing the juries. The grand jury consisted of eight whites and eleven blacks; petit laws. No lawar composed entirely of blacks. sisted of eight whites and eleven blacks; pett jury, No. 1, was composed entirely of blacks, and No. 2 had a considerable sprinkling. Several negro constables were employed about the courthouse, and Hubbard's men were on hand in goodly numbers. Solicitor P. L. Wiggins was present for the first time, though it has been nearly a year since his election to office. He is a Northern man, resides at Beaufort, and, it is said, was buying cotton there. office. He is a Northern man, resides at Beaufort, and, it is said, was buying cotton there at the time of his election. R. B. Elliott, negro, was present, and, it is reported, at the request of the solicitor, to assist him in the discharge of his duties. His confreres, Whipper and Wright, who appeared in public on the stage in the courts in the lower part of the circuit, here not read their appearance.

have not made their appearance.

On Wednesday the court was occupied in the trial of the case of the State vs. Thomas W. Blease, for the murder of John A. Rutherford. These were both white men, and the jury consisted of nine whites and three blacks. The solicitor was assisted in the constitution of the solicitor was assisted in the constitution. Jury consisted of nine whites and three blacks. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by Major Joseph Abney and R. B. Elliott. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Butler and Youmans and Major J. M. Baxter, of Newberry. The facts of the case as deduced from the evidence were about as follows: In June last, Rutherford went to Blease's house for the settlement of some husiness positions between tlement of some business matters between your posterity and country. Why are these bonds issued? Why put in the hands of distant strangers, where the State has no seroom, got his gun, and returning met Ruther-ford on the plazza, and ordered him to leave his house. Rutherford then advanced on him

was the first case in which he had defended a criminal before an Edgefield jury. Heretofore, as the prosecuting officer, the weight of his ability and zeal and learning was brought to the aid of the State in bringing offenders to justice; and yet, withal, he was specially distinguished for his uniform courtesy and fair dealing. His argument in this instance only proved that he is equal to the emergency on either side of the case. He was followed by Major Abney and Elliott on the side of the State. As this was the first speech here by a negro lawyer, it attracted a pretty full courtstate. As this was the first speech here by a negro lawyer, it attracted a pretty full courtroom. He spoke the usual length of time in quite a fluent style, was temperate in tone, and, upon the whole, made a fair legal argument. Major Baxter closed for the prisoner. ment. Major Baxter closed for the prisoner. The jury after a short absence returned a verof "not guilty.

Wednesday was occupied in the trial of the Wednesday was occupied in the trial of the State vs. Benjamin Boothe, for the murder of Luther Toney, at the Pine House, on the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, last spring. Boothe and others assembled themselves together unlawfully, and made an attack on Major Abram Jones at his house, but returned to the depot, half a mile distant, without doing Jones as much damage as they perhaps at first intended. Before leaving the depot Boothe drew his pistol, which went off and killed one of his comrades, Luther Toney. They had of his comrades, Luther Toney. They had been on good terms and had no words at the killing. But, as they were engaged in riotous and unlawful conduct, the killing was not regarded by the jury as excusable, and hence they found a verdict of manslaughter. The prosecution in this case was conducted by the solicitors, Messrs. Butler & Youmans and Garey & Garey—the defence by Major Abney and L. B. Griffin, Esq. This case was tried at the June term of our court, but resulted in a mis-

The court is engaged to-day in the trial of Hillery Hardy and Lewis Freeman, both negroes, for the murder of Mrs. Caroline Elkin, in March, 1868. This was one of

most atrocious and diabolical murders that has occurred in Edgefield for years. William Elkin, the husband, was absent from to acts Legislature, special session 1868, page 105, No. 52, Section 2, and read: They shall be paid in bills receivable to the value of United States currency at cufrent rates of exchange, such rate to be fixed by the Treasurer of the State—who, 'tis said, kept a little broker's office, probably on joint account, and dealt out greenbacks from the treasury for bills receivable and exchange added—the bills being william Elkin, the husband, was absent from about dusband, was abent from about dusband was about dusband which first dusband, was abent from about dusband was about dusband which first dusband, was about dusband which first dusband whith from about dusband which first dusband which first was about dusband which first dusband w men and respectable citizens. They were equally divided, and a mis-trial was the result. The case was again tried at June term with six whites and six negroes, and resulted in mis-trial. This time they have one white ar eleven negroes on the jury, and it is thought that they will render a verdict of "not guilty." The case that was expected to attract

most attention at this term, of the court was that of George B. Addison and James Addison, for the murder of Charles M. Cresswell; but the grand jury this morning returned "no bill"

There are a few more murder cases and a good long roll of assaults and batteries and larcenies, which will take up the whole of the present term of the court. It is expected that we will have an extra court. It is expected that we will have an extra court, in January next, for civil business, when Judge Orr will preside.

We have tried no civil causes, except by consent of parties, since March, 1868.

SOMERS SOMERS.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

[From the Macon Telegraph.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS, of the 4th, comes to us arrayed in new typographical apparel. It is one of the most useful and entertaining papers on our exchange list.

[From the Savannah Republican.] THE CHARLESTON NEWS, one of the best of our Southern exchanges, appeared Monday in a new and beautiful suit of type from the foun-dry of James Conner's Sons, New York.

[From the Macon Journal.] THE CHARLESON NEWS, of the 4th, comes to THE CHARLESON NEWS, of the 4th, comes to us in an entirely new and very pretty dress. It is a good, sprightly and decidedly news-y paper, and deserves the patronage which enables it to give this substantial sign of prosperity. [From the Wilmington Star.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS is exhibiting indubitable signs of prosperity, which we are glad to see. It has just donned a new and hand some dress. We wish it every success which its enterprise and high-toned, dignified, yet spirited conduct so richly merits. [From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS comes to us arrayed in new typographical apparel. The News is one of the most vigorous and enterprising dailies in the South, and can wear a new suit THE NEWS IS with the most perfect grace and attractiveness. May it live to wear out many more new [From the Washington Star.]

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS of Monday comes to hand in a new typographical dress, and is otherwise improved, with fresh special dispatches from the State Capital and Washington. The paper gives abundant evidence of the prosperity of South Carolina, and espe-cially of Charleston. [From the Anderson Intelligencer.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS appears in a new and beautiful dress. The enterprise and activity of this metropolitan journal has received substantial recognition at the hands of the people, and the proprietors are determined to keep pace with the spirit of improvement and pro-[From the Augusta Chronicle.]

THE CHARLESTON NEWS is one of the leading THE CHARLESTON NEWS IS one of the leading newspapers in the South. Its accomplished editors and proprietors, Messrs. Riordan & Dawson, have worked it up to its present prosperous condition by their journalistic skill, experience and untiving energy. Its new dress is handsome and becoming.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

That favorite paper, THE CHARLESTON NEWS, comes to us in a new and attractive dress. We chronicle this improvement with much pleasure. No paper is more welcomed in our sanctum; none are conducted with more vigor, ability and independence. We wish our friends, personally and professionally, the most abundant specess. dant success.

-While Verdi is said to be writing a comic opera, Offenbach is reported to be engaged on a serious work in the Verdi style. ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Shreds of State News. At an estate sale in Barnwell old corn sold for one dollar and thirty cents.

County Meeting in Chesterfield. A meeting of the citizens of Chesterfield County was held on Monday, October 4. Resolutions referring the matter of subscribing \$400,000 to the South Carolina Central Railroad, and of moving the courthouse to Cheraw, to the vote of the county, were, after much discussion, indefinitely postponed.

The Yield of Cotton. The Barnwell Journal says: "We hear many complaints in regard to the yield of cotton this season. It takes nearly seventeen hundred season. It takes hearly seveneed manded pounds of seed cotton to make a bale weigh-ing five hundred pounds. It is thought by some that this has been produced by the pro-tracted drought; but we have as yet heard no satisfactory explanation of the matter. The fault evidently does not lie in the gins, as some fault evidently does not lie in the gins, as some of the best gins in the country have given simi-

A Row in Church.

The Barnwell Journal says: "Quite a row occurred at the colored church in Barnwell on Saturday night last. While the congregation were at worship a freedman named London Brown came into the church in a state of intoxication, and upon using very profane lan-guage was remonstrated with by Tony Robert-son, another colored man. London drew his knife and showed signs of fight, when Tony promptly knocked him down with a stick. The greatest confusion and consternation prevalled at the time, and women were seen leaping from the windows of the church, and making their way into the village, screaming all the while. Such a scene at church was shameful in the extreme, and we hope our colored people will see that it does not occur again."

Marlboro' Agricultural Society. This society met on Monday, October 4.

This society met on Monday, October 4.

The question whether cotton planters would sow wheat enough, at least for their own use was freely discussed, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of seventeen to three.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to oats: That it is the interest of planters to extend the category and in some

planters to extend the oat crop, and in some degree, to make it a substitute for corn—leaving it for future experiments to determine whether it may not be used as an entire substitute in the feeding of horses and mules. The following are the delegates to the State

The following are the delegates to the state Agricultural Society: James A. Peterkin, W. P. Emanuel, Wm. J. Cook, C. W. Dudley.

The officers of the society were constituted a committee to consider and report to next meeting some plan, if practicable, whereby the society could furnish corn to the destitute until their wants are relieved by the harvesting of another-crop.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-There is to be a grand hunt through Africa for Dr. Livingstone, by a hundred wellarmed

-The London papers are discussing th question "Would it be proper to kill incurable lunatics?" -The Courier des Etats Unis, during the

month of August, was confiscated twenty times at the Paris postoffice. -Prince Napoleon pays five per cent. a

month for the money which Erlanger and other Parisian Shylocks lend him. -The Queen of Prussla offers five hundred

dollars to every woman in the kingdom that has given birth to twelve children. -The new gastronomical idea in Paris is to bring the fruit for dessert in on the branch,

dwarf grape-vines, on candelabra and apple boughs hanging on figurinas. -A cable telegram announces that Dr. Wilberforce has been translated to the Diocese of

Winchester. Rev. Dr. Mackanness succeeds Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Oxford. -The London Pall Mall Gazette says the 'Albert" is not the only bankrupt life insurance company there, but that six large offices

are "utterly rotten and tottering to their fall." -The body of a young woman, buried in France a year ago, has been exhumed, when it was found that the unfortunate girl had torn her shroud, scratched the coffin-lid with the crucifix, and gnawed her hands in the ago-

ny of burial alive. as the French papers said some time ago, is simply delirium tremens. He cannot hold a pen in the morning, and he has to take strong stimulants in order to overcome his nervous ness. He can never make a speech in Parliament without previously taking strong doses of cognac brandy."

-An order has just been issued by the French Government directing the establishment on the railroads of trains for the conveyance of laborers to and from their employment at low weekly rates. This order, it is believed, will tend to allay the great and still increasing dissatisfaction with Napoleon III now entertained by the Paris workmen.

-Louisa Muhlbach was some time ago requested by an American publisher to write a novel on an American subject, and the eventful life of Aaron Burr was pointed out to her as containing matter for a first-class historical comance. Madame Muhlbach naively replied that she did not know who Mr. Burr was, and that she had never heard of him.

-At an industrial exhibition in Vienna a new product of art is to be seen, consisting of various articles of spun glass, such as headdresses, ribbons, bracelets, cuffs, collars, watch-chains, ostrich feathers and the like. They are the product of a Parisian manufac turer. The threads are reported to be as fine as a spider's web and as strong as wool, but more beautiful in appearance. The thread

may be used for knitting or sewing. -Two Pollsh ladies were recently whipped savagely, at the Warsaw police office. Letters written by Langiewicz were found in their possession, and the Governor-General of Poand ordered them to be flogged as a warning to the other correspondents of the famous leader of the insurrection of 1863. Despite the pain inflicted on these poor ladies they did not utter a single cry. One of them, however, the Countess Drynatzka, fainted away after she received the thirtieth stroke.

-A Paris letter says: The fly train is quite an institution-not a flying train that conveys one from one region to another, but the train ladles put on and take off when they wish-a most convenient fashion, too, if when adies did put it on they would have a piece of lead put in here and there to keep it from being so flighty in the faces of the cavallers. It is h ped these fly trains will be of heavier material than puffed gauzes as the cold comes on. I have seen a splendid one of black poult worked with pempadour bouquets and trimmed with revers of velvet and black lace. This over any flounced skirt of silk with square open bodice will be a standing fashion for next season. Dancing in short skirts with Hungarian boots is a relief and hope for the future. -A Paris correspondent of the Independance

Belge states that Father Hyacinthe's letter has thrown the Faubourg Saint Germain into a state of consternation. The Papal Nunclo was not in Paris when the letter was published, but he was immediately informed of it, and at once telegraphed every word of it to Rome. It is stated that the document was submitted to the Archbishop of Paris before appearing, and approved by him after some slight modifications. According to the Rappel, the original cause of the rupture between Father Hyacinthe and his superiors was the speech he delivered at a

peace congress some time since; and the secand cause of offence was another speech at a

distribution of prizes. An early copy of the letter is said to have been communicated to the Emperor by M. Duvergier, the Minister of Grace and Justice, who had received it from Mgr. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris. -A drawback to the pleasures of sport in France is the heavy octrol duty which a suc-

cessful shot has to pay upon every head of game he takes back to town. If a country friend invites a townsman to come for a few days' shooting, and sends him home with the customary well stocked hamper, the townsman, on reaching the barriers of the city, ha to pay as follows: For a pheasant, 3 francs 50 centimes to 4 francs, (according to weight;) for a hare, 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs; for a rabbit, 75 centimes to 1 franc 25 centimes: for a partridge, 75 centimes to 1 franc 50 centimes; for venison, 40 centimes the pound; and for every species of feathered game not already mentioned, 18 centimes the kilogramme. A good deal of smuggling is done by sportsmen, who conceal partridges in their pockets, and by peasants, who hide game in cartloads of hay; but the octroi officials are very sharp.

Juneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. James Rose are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at St. Paul's Church, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. oct12 *

No. 4. A. F. M .- You are invited to attend the Funeral Services of our late Brother, JAS. ROSE. Esq., at St. Paul's Church, at 9 o'clock This MORNING. By order W. M. ADAMME. GIBSON, Secretary. oct12

THE UNION KILWINNING LODGE,

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. CHANNEL and the members of the Citadel Square Baptist Church are respect fully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at the Citadel Square Baptist Church, This MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Special Notices.

"MARION SOCIAL CLUB."-AT A neeting held in the Marion Fire Engine Company's Hall, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of forming a "Social Club" among the members, it was unanimously agreed to, and the above-named club organized with the following officers: T. S. Sigwald, Desident; J. W. Stevens, Vice-President; E. B. Doughty, Secretary; P. Pattal, Treasurer. Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Halsall, Chairman; G. F. Buchheit, J. Cahill, C. W. Shokes, T. S. Sigwald. Floor Managers: G. McNiel, Chairman; T. R. Keegan, J. W. Stevens. Committee on Constitution: A. J. Jager, Chairman; M. Har-E. B. DOUGHTY, ris. R. C. Barkley.

Secretary Marion Social Club. The First Annual Soiree will be given by the Marion Social Club on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th instant. Those wishing tickets can apply to

either of the undersigned committee W. H. HALSALL, Chairman.

T. P. CAHILL. T. S. SICWALD.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS-EXAMINA-TION OF TEACHERS .- The Regular Quarterly Examination of candidates for the office of Teach er in the Public Schools will be held at the Nor mal School, St. Philip street, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants are requested to be present pune tually at the appointed hour.

By order of the Board. E. MONTAGUE ORIMKE, Secretary Commissioners Free Schools.

A NOTICEABLE FACT .- THAT one way of appealing to a man's reason is through his eye. In these busy times men are so deeply immersed in the conduct of magnificent projects that they forget all about the condition of their systems, and hence it is that the proprietors of sia, purifies the blood, improves the tone stomach, regulates the bowels, and, indeed, nvigorates the whole inner man, are so ac: ve in advertising. In fact, advertisements are merely sky-rockets sent up to attract attention to a really

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHCEA CORDIAL .- This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and single. No family can afford to be without it, and none

will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. DOWIE & MOISE,

General Agents.

ZO ESTIMATES WANTED FOR BUILD-NG a Hall for the German Freundschaftsbund Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. T. H Abrahanis, Architect, No. 35 Hayne-street. Estimates to be handed in on or before the 22d instant to JACOB SMALL, Chairman of Commit-

A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and ricious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN. Station D, Bible House, New York City. oct4 3mos*

MOT WORDS OF CHEER - ON THE errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, sept25 3mos

ROSA BALIS.-DEAR SIR-Please send me immediately, per Express, to Tarboro,' two dozen more bottles of your ROSADALIS. I have carefully examined its Formula, and have used it in my practice in a number of cases. I am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scofulous affecttions, &c., with much satis' don to myself and patients. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to Physicians and others, as the most reliable alterative now known. Respectfully yours,

A. B. NOBLES, M. D. For sale by GOODRICH, WINNEMAN & CO.,

Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, South Carolina. oct9 stuth3 200 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, in stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints: remedies the ill effects of bad dves: invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bond street, New-York.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she is THIS DAY lischarging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods not called for at sunset will remain on the wharf at the risk of owners. JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

20 CONSIGNEES' NOTICE-M E R -CHANTS' LINE .- Brig C. V. WILLIAMS WIll discharge cargo, THIS DAY, at Middle Atlantic Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense of consignees. No claims admitted after goods leave the wharf.

WILLIAM ROACH & CO. oct12 1 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE Steamship PERIT is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be at risk of owner, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

78 CONSIGNEES NOTICE .- MER-CHANTS' LINE .- Consignees per Brig C. V. WIL-LIAMS are notified she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Adger's North Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. Claims positively not admitted after leaving wharf. WM. ROACH & CO., oct11 Adger's South Wharf and East Bay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE

Steamship GEORGIA is THIS DAY discharging

cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not re-

moved by sunset will remain on the wharf at

owner's risk, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee. RAVENEL & CO., owner or consignee. oct11 2 ZATALMOST GIVEN AWAY .- THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest country paper in South Carolina, and THE RURAL CAROLI-NIAN is the best Agricultural Magazine ever pub-

ished in the South. Price for TRI-WEEKLY NEWS and RURAL CAROLI-NIAN one year four dollars.

25 NOTICE. -ATTENTION IS CALLED to change of schedule of Steamer PILOT BOY, which will in future be: To Edisto, Rockville and Beaufort every Monday Monning; to Savannah via Beaufort every Thursday Morning. Returning, will leave Savannah Saturday Morning, at J. D. AIKEN & CO.

A CARD. SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-NCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT. TO THE PROPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The above Company was erganized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of We keep all our money at home to build up

our impoverished country—every dollar of pre-mium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and sympathy of every Southern heart. 'Tis not our purpose to make war on other

companies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company-founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength-is second to none on this continent, peing nearly \$300 to \$100.

Whenever and wherever we have presented the claims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policies in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. Johnston, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institu-

J. H. MILLER, General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company, No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga. S. Y. TUPPER,

Agent, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D., We cheerfully recommend the above Company o the patronage of the citizens of South Caro-

COLUMBIA, S. C. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll C. D. Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope CAMDEN.-J. B. Kershaw, Wm. M. Snannon, W. E. Johnson.

SUMTER.—John B. Moore.
WINNSBORO'.—W. R. Robertson, J. B. McCants, James H. Rion. YOREVILLE .- W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James Mason, I. D. Witherspoon, J. R. Bratton, J. T. Lowry, R. G. McCaw.

ANDERSON.-J. L. OFT. BARNWELL .- Jos. A. Lawton, James Patterson, Johnson Hagood. CLARENDON .- Jno. L. Manning, T. C. Richard

son, Browne Manning. REPERENCES IN CHARLESTON. General JAMES CONNER, Messrs. PELZER, RODGERS & CO., JAMES H. WILSON, Esq., GEO. H. WALTER, Esq., LEWIS D. MOWRY, aug19 2mos

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM. -SUM-MER is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthlest of us con iderably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw cold winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks and rheumatism of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of are more or less prevalent everywhere, but espe cially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS has attained a creater popularity and a more extensive sale that any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

ZET MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De bility, &c.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be four I useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazette Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

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